Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

[illegible] Bank—150 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$87½ per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$68 per share, buyers.
[illegible]—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.
[illegible] Company, Limited—$74 per share, sellers.
[illegible]—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.
[illegible] Company—$170 per share, sellers.
[illegible] Company, Limited—Tls. 150 [illegible]
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$322½ per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$72 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 31 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$206 per share, sales and sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—62½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company,—$170 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$53 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$151 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$51 per share, sellers.
[illegible] Company—$68 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited,—$80 per share.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—86 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—12 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—253 per share, sellers.
[illegible] Mining and Smelting Company—$20 per [illegible]
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—$11½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—64 per cent. premium, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—25 per cent. premium; sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible] T. T. 2/11½
[illegible] on demand 2/11⅝
[illegible] at 30 days' sight 3/0⅛
[illegible] 4 months' sight 3/0
[illegible] at 4 months' sight 3/0¼
[illegible] 4 months' 3/0⅜
[illegible]
[illegible] on demand 3.77
[illegible] 4 months' sight 3.84
[illegible] 222½
On Demand 223
[illegible]
[illegible] 72½
Private, [illegible] sight 72¾

[illegible] MARKET THIS DAY.

[illegible] $525/70
[illegible], Taels 64).
[illegible] $580
[illegible] Taels 64).
NEW PATNA (without choice), per chest $465
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest $467½
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest $476¼
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest... $462½
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest $458¾
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest $467½
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $640
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul $600
[illegible] PERSIAN (second quality) per picul $555 to $570

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th May, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladiwostock	29.76	48	—	SE N	2	o	—
Tokio	29.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.74	85	58	SSE	3	c	—
Amoy	29.77	76	91	SE	3	o r q	—
Hongkong	29.77	83	73	S	1	o	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolinao	29.84	90	73	W	3	b	—
Manila	29.78	84	71	NE	1	c f t	—

31st May, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.77	47	95	SE	3	o	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.73	75	86	S	1	f	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.81	83	77	WSW	2	c	0.36
Haiphong	29.87	81	90	S	1	o	—
Bolinao	29.81	91	67	SE	1	b	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The barometer has risen in the west and fallen in the east. Gradients are very moderate for west-south west winds. The weather is cloudy, hot, and rather dry but misty in some places.
1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather. b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths. W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 31st May, 1888.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER).

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M. 29.85
Barometer—1 P.M. 29.81
Barometer—4 P.M. 29.78
Thermometer—9 A.M. 82
Thermometer—1 P.M. 85
Thermometer—4 P.M. 81
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 78
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 80
Thermometer—Maximum 85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 80

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the next French mail, left Singapore for Saigon and this port at 3 a.m., on the 31st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 7th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails from San Francisco to the 12th instant, left Yokohama for this port on the 31st, and is due here on the 6th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Henley*, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and is due here on the 31st.

The 'Shire' Line steamer *Denbighshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s regular fortnightly steamer *Thibet*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m., and is expected here on or about the 2nd proximo.

The China Shippers Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwo*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Telamon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst., and is due here on the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s regular fortnightly steamer *Venetia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., and is expected here on the 5th proximo.

The German steamer *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 31st instant, and is expected here on the 6th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CYCLOPS, British steamer, 1,403, Nish, 30th May,—Shanghai 26th May, and Amoy 29th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
DANUBE, British steamer, 562, F. W. Phillips, 30th May,—Haiphong 28th May, General.—A. R. Marty.
ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Aereboe, 31st May,—Pakhoi 28th May, and Hoihow 30th, General.—Wieler & Co.
FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, W. Sleeman, 31st May,—Whampoa 31st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE

Protos, German steamer, for Singapore.
Cyclops, British steamer, for Singapore.
Agamemnon, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
Uppingham, British steamer, for Manila.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May 31, *Hector*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
May 31, *Marie*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
May 31, *Alwine*, German steamer, for Hoihow.
May 31, *Vorwaerts*, German str., for Touron.
May 31, *Yangtsze*, British str., for Shanghai.
May 31, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
May 31, *Uppingham*, British str., for Manila.
May 31, *Agamemnon*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Anton*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—40 Chinese.
Per *Cyclops*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. Craddock, and 940 Chinese.
Per *Danube*, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Roselett, and 10 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Protos*, str., for Singapore.—582 Chinese.
Per *Cyclops*, str., for Singapore, &c.—961 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Danube* reports that she left Haiphong on the 28th instant. Had light south-east winds and fine weather from port to port.

The British steamship *Cyclops* reports that she left Shanghai on the 26th instant, and Amoy on the 29th. Had light south-west winds and fog with rain to Amoy; thence to port had fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Straits and London.—Per *Cyclops*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Taichiow*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 2.30 P.M.

For Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, B.C., and San Francisco.—Per *Port Adelaide*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 2.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Verona*, on Saturday, the 2nd June, at 11.00 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Cicero*, on Saturday, the 2nd June, at 4.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Neckar*, on Wednesday, the 6th June, at 3.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Djemnah*, on Thursday, the 7th June, at 11.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AIRLIE, British steamer, 2,338, W. Ellis, 17th May,—Sydney 5th April, Thursday Island 11th, Port Darwin 21st, Samarang 27th, Batavia 7th May, and Singapore 11th, General.—Russell & Co.
ANGERS, British steamer, 2,077, Pinkham, 29th May,—Saigon 25th May, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,331, R. W. Thomson, 30th May,—Saigon 26th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, Webster, 28th May,—Saigon 24th May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CELEBES, Dutch steamer, 1,423, J. C. Joon, 29th May,—Batavia 15th May, Singapore 20th, and Saigon 25th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 27th May,—Saigon 22nd May, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
CITY OF NEW YORK, American steamer, 1,512, Thos. P. Deering, 28th May,—San Francisco 2nd May, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
FEECHEU, Chinese cable steamer, Piper, 26th May,—from Pakhoi.
PARTHIA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 27th May,—Shanghai 24th May, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PROTOS, German steamer, 1,093, C. Sorensen, 19th May,—Saigon 15th May, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
PORT ADELAIDE, British steamer, 1,783, F. West, 17th May,—Nagasaki 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
RECORDER, British steamer, 676, C. O. Madge, 11th May,—from a cruise, Cable.—E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.
TAICHIOW, British steamer, 862, J. Newton, 28th May,—Bangkok 22nd May, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
TAI-YUAN, British steamer, 1,459, A. Vardin, 27th May,—Sydney 29th April, Brisbane 1st May, Townsville 4th, Cooktown 5th, Thursday Island 7th, and Port Darwin 18th, Flour, &c.—Butterfield & Swire.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

ANE CATHRINE, Danish brig, 193, N. Ankersen, 20th May,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 26th May, Coal.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ANTOINETTE, British bark, 884, E. Th. Bunje, 30th April,—New York 5th January, Kerosine Oil.—Order.
ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
FIGARO, German bark, 1,006, G. Heinzel, 16th May,—Singapore 17th April, Timber.—Melchers & Co.
HEINRICH, German ship, 923, F. H. Bannau, 20th May,—Middlesborough 17th Dec., Iron and Cokes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HAYDN BROWN, American ship, 822, C. H. Havener, 30th April,—Newcastle 3rd March, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.
LAUGHING WAVE, British brig, 161, Shaw, 21st May,—Freemantle, (W.A.), 17th April, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.
LOUISE, German bark, 653, T. Köhne, 1st May,—Hamburg 6th December, General.—Siemssen & Co.
NEW CITY, British ship, 1,441, C. S. Robinson, 19th May,—Cardiff 28th Nov., Coal.—Order.
RUBY, British ship, 1,392, E. C. Robbus, 11th May,—Cardiff 5th December, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.
SANTA FILOMENA, Spanish schooner, 449, J. de Mendiguren, 24th Jan.,—Iloilo 31st Dec., General.—Kwong Cheong Tai.
[illegible]ETUAN, German bark, 438, Röper, 1st April,—Singapore 29th January, Hardwood and Timber.—Chinese.
VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 3rd May,—Honolulu 21st March, General.—Pustau & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Maconochie, Shanghai.
Audacious, battle-ship (armoured), 2nd-class, 6,010 tons, 4,830 h.p., 18 guns, Captain J. B. Warren, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai.
Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander H. H. Boteler, Shanghai.
Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,590 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Hongkong.
Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Captain H. H. Boys, Chefoo.
Esk, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.
Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. R. Y. Smith, Hongkong.
Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,130 h.p., 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, East Coast.
Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,750 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Kobe.
Linnet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 756 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Chefoo.
Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Maturin, Hongkong.
Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, East Coast.
Porpoise, man-of-war, 1,750, Captain R. W. White, Hongkong.
Rambler, surveying-vessel, 830 tons, 690 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, on a cruise.
Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Dougall, Kobe.
Sapphire, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,360 h.p., 12 guns, Captain W. C. Karslake, Woosung.
Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesham, Hongkong.
Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander A. C. B. Bromley, Ningpo, re-commissioning.
Tweed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Boatswain J. M. Shea, Hongkong, in reserve.
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, 20 guns, Commodore W. H. Maxwell, A.D.C., Hongkong.
Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.
Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, on a cruise, re-commissioning.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abtao, Chilian cruiser, Captain A. Fernandez, Amoy.
Aragon, Spanish cruiser Captain D. E. Zulnaga, Manila.
Vladivostock.
Aspic, French gunboat, Commander Rupé, Nagasaki.
Bismarck, German corvette, Captain Kuhn, Singapore.
Bobre, Russian cruiser, 13 guns, Captain Menschikoff, Nagasaki.
Brooklyn, American corvette, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson, Kobe.
Carola, German corvette, Commander Ashmann, Singapore.
Comète, French man-of-war, 483, Commander Martel, Hoihow.
Chasseur, French gunboat, Captain Le Gorrèe, Tonkin.
Dimitry Donskoy, Russian frigate, 20 guns, Captain N. Scruydloff, Vladivostock.
Essex, American corvette, Captain T. F. Jewell, Nagasaki.
Iltis, German gunboat, Lieutenant von Erikstedt, on a cruise.
Juniata, American corvette, Captain W. T. Burnell, Hongkong.
Koreyetz, Russian corvette, 1,238, Captain Osteletsky, Vladivostock.
Manila, Spanish gunboat, Commander J. M. Padisnar, Hongkong.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, 750 h.p. Commander Glass, Yokohama.
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander, Moltsoff, Corea.
Nayezdnik, Russian corvette, 9 guns, Captain Zarin, Nagasaki.
Nautilus, German gunboat, 4 guns, Captain von Hoven, on a cruise.
Omaha, American corvette, Captain T. O. Selfredge, 12 guns, Nagasaki.
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. Commander Nelson, Yokohama.
Parseval, French cruiser, Foret, Yokohama.
Primauguet, French corvette, 2,200, Captain Veron, Shanghai.
Rio Lima, Portuguese gunboat, 539, Commander Santa Barbara, Hongkong.
Sophie, German corvette, 2,200, Captain Hohlhauer, Singapore.
Turenne, French frigate, Captain Dupuis, Nagasaki.
Velasco, Spanish corvette, Captain Friqueras, Manila.
Vipère, French gunboat, Commander de Marolles, Shanghai.
Vitiaz, Russian corvette, 10 guns, Captain Makaroff, Vladivostock.
Wolf, German gunboat, Captain Jacshche, on a cruise.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Henley	Singapore	May 31st	Carlowitz & Co.
Denbighshire	London	June 2nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Thibet	Bombay	June 2nd	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chingwo	Liverpool	June 3rd	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Telamon	Liverpool	June 4th	Butterfield & Swire.
Venetia	Bombay	June 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Belgic	San Francisco	June 6th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Bellona	Hamburg	June 6th	Siemssen & Co.
Saghalien	Marseilles	June 7th	Messageries Maritimes.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	June 2nd, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Cyclops	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at noon.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Djemnah	Messageries Maritimes.	June 7th, at noon.
Bremen, & Ports of Call	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	June 6th, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Port Adelaide	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	Belgic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	June 20th, at 3 p.m.
San Francisco, via Y'hama	City of New York	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	June 9th, at 3 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Catterthun	Russell & Co.	June 9th.
Singapore, Havre, &c.	Lydia	Siemssen & Co.	June 7th, at noon.
Singapore	Deuteros	Ah Yon & Co.	June 6th, at 4 p.m.
Sandakan and Dudat	Dafila	Ah Yon & Co.	June 15th, at 4 p.m.
Kobe and Yokohama	Benlawers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	June 3rd, at 4 p.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Denbighshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About June 2nd.
Tientsin	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire	June 8th.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Fooksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Chingwo	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About June 4th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Telamon	Butterfield & Swire	June 6th.
Amoy and Tamsui	Fokien	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	June 2nd, at noon.
Swatow, S'pore, Bangkok.	Taichiow	Yuen Fat Hong	To-morrow, at noon.
Coast Ports	Haitan	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	June 3rd, at 9 a.m.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE respectfully call the attention of Shipowners and Captains to the immense facilities at our command for undertaking and executing all orders for SHIP'S UPHOLSTERY. BEDDING and LINEN of every description. Good Workmanship and dispatch guaranteed. Estimates Free.

W. POWELL & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
(TELEPHONE 21) Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [6

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

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(*Opposite Pedder's Wharf*).

SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS PRESERVATIVE AGAINST ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER, ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS. AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [85

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [367

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES; REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [41

NOTICE.

I. DISSE, Dr., Med.,

11, Queen's Road Central.

CONSULTATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

from 8.30 to 10 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1888. [495

THE GREATEST BLESSING

Of life is a perfect state of health. To secure this undeniable boon use LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. It strikes at the root of disease, improving Digestion by clearing away obstructions from the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, and at the same time renovating the Blood, eradicating poisonous and feverish humours. See large Advt.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Overwhelming testimony accompanies every bottle, proving this to be THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by all chemists and patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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THE Company is prepared to Tranship Cargo from its Godowns at Kowloon or West Point to any Steamer in the harbour, and to bring Cargo across from Kowloon to any place on the Praya at the usual rates.

By Order,
ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1888. [428

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

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ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1887. [32

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

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A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

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A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

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Hongkong, 16th January, 1888.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH [illegible]

opium with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon by whom the Tls. 45,000 were paid to Mr. Wainewright on his client's account. Mr. Benjamin knew that he had received Tls. 45,000 and defendant gave him several small sums. Mr. Benjamin was then very much pressed by Mr Gubbay to whom he owed over two thousand taels, and defendant also settled this difficulty. Mr. Benjamin knew that the man who gave them the documentary evidence had to get Tls. 17,000, and his lordship would see that in a very short time Mr. Benjamin had got back a great deal more than the Tls. 20,000. He used constantly to go to defendant for assistance and beg for a loan of a little money to help him out of some difficulty, and though defendant often gave him some excuse, he generally ended by letting him have more or less what he asked for. This was not because he was at all indebted to Mr. Benjamin, but because he had been a very good client and defendant was anxious to help him, if he could, to get on his feet again; but there was always a promise that the loans would be repaid, and which he might say they never were. And it was never on any occasion suggested that defendant owed Mr. Benjamin a farthing, until the present plaintiff returned to him after a long absence and got him into her hands. He cited the Solicitors Remuneration Act of 1881 to show that it was perfectly legal for a solicitor to make any bargain with his client in respect of remuneration as long as such an arrangement was not unjust and did not contravene any rule of equity. He relied upon that Act, and upon the facts as he hoped to establish them as he knew they existed. He then entered the witness box.

Mr. Robert Ernest Wainewright, sworn, said —I am a solicitor practising in Shanghai, and have been since August 187 . Amongst my clients was Benjamin David Benjamin, the husband of the present plaintiff, and for whom I began to act in May 1877. Mr. Benjamin invested largely in land, and also speculated in shares, opium, lead, and other matters of that kind. Between May '77 and August '83 I received upwards of Tls. 4,000 as costs from business arising out of his transactions from himself and one bank engaged with him in his transactions. I did all his business. At the end of 1873, Mr. Benjamin was very much involved, and in connection with his embarrassments there was a great deal more work for me to do than when he was flourishing. I mentioned that he dealt and speculated very largely in opium which was bought for him and stored on its arrival by a firm which I will not mention.

His Lordship said he supposed the name of the firm would transpire at some stage of the case.

Witness—The firm was that of Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co. by whom the opium was bought, mostly in Bombay, and a great deal of it, the bulk of it I believe, was stored in their hulk the *Corea*. It was very often disposed of by them. Mr. Benjamin became very much dissatisfied with the way he had been dealt with, or thought he had been dealt with by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, and he spoke to me about his suspicions. Sometime about the summer of 1885, a communication was made to him, by Captain Law, who was the master of E. D. Sassoon's opium hulk, which led to interviews between him and myself. Capt. Law told me that he had proofs in writing of transactions of a very curious character in connection with Mr. Benjamin's opium. He showed me one or two papers, but refused to let us have possession of them, unless Mr. Benjamin came to some definite agreement as to what he was to get out of it. It was a case of agreeing with him or letting the matter drop, and ultimately Mr. Benjamin did agree with his terms. Mr. Wainewright then read the agreement in which Captain Law undertook to give up certain compromising documents to prove that Mr. Benjamin had not been fairly treated in his opium transactions with E. D. Sassoon's in consideration of receiving 20 per cent. of whatever Mr. Benjamin might get out of the matter. He wanted a guarantee from a bank but he ultimately accepted one from me, which is on the back of the agreement. It is—"I guarantee the performance of the within undertaking. R. E. Wainewright, 30th July, 1885." Well then, Capt. Law handed us over certain papers, and gave a great deal of information and Mr. Benjamin and I thought there was a great deal in the case. There was, however, a good deal of difficulty, and I felt, and he felt too, that the only chance of doing anything in the case was to go to the head of the firm in Hongkong as it was no use going to the ostensible head here. We had several conversations in respect to what my remuneration would be, and Mr. Benjamin said that I could have anything. I asked and would not name any sum. I ultimately named Tls. 25,000 as a reasonable sum if he got anything considerable. He thought he would get about Tls. 200,000, but I did not imagine he would get so much. He expressed himself regarding my remuneration in an extravagant and oriental manner. The Tls. 25,000 was to cover everything in the transactions in which we were engaged, and all antecedent transactions. He said certainly I could have that sum and more if I liked. I may say I contemplated, in fact I knew, that in attacking E. D. Sassoon's I would lose their business and they were old and valuable clients of mine. In fact I have lost a great deal of business, because I know that they have been very good clients to their present legal adviser. I went to Hongkong on the 11th September. It is always a very serious thing for me to leave Shanghai, for I have a good deal of business, and run when absent the risk of losing a good deal more. I knew when I went to Hongkong that I had done a great deal of work for Mr. Benjamin for which I had received no remuneration. I have since made it out, not very exactly but what I consider inside the figure, and find that for work done for him, prior that he owed me about Tls. 4,000. I remained in Hongkong till about the 25th Sept. and got back here on the 28th. We continued to move in the matter and preferred certain charges against the partner here, and ultimately Mr. Sassoon came up from Hongkong, and finally an agreement was come to on the 19th October. I put in a copy of that agreement, but I don't know whether it is necessary to read it. It is very difficult to understand it without an explanation. One of the stipulations was that the Hongkong Bank's maximum claim against Mr. Benjamin was to be reduced to Tls. 165,000. Its previous claim had been Tls. 210,000, or thereabouts, so that there was a reduction of Tls. 45,000. Then the next article in the treaty of peace was that E. D. Sassoon & Co. further guaranteed the difference between Tls. 90,000 and Tls. 165,000 a difference of Tls. 75,000. Then Tls. 45,000 were to be paid to R. E. Wainewright, I therefore consider that Mr. Benjamin's profit out of this transaction adding these items together was Tls. 165,000.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till 10 a.m. on Friday.

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY, 25TH MAY.

(From *Shanghai Courier*.)

The hearing of the case was resumed at ten o'clock this morning, when, Mr. Wainewright went into the witness box and continued his evidence as follows:—Referring to what took place in the summer of 1885, a communication was made by Captain Law to Mr. Benjamin, which led to an interview between Captain Law, Mr. Benjamin and myself. I said the other day that in taking the matter up for Mr. Benjamin, I expected to lose Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. as clients, and as a matter of fact I have lost them, and I know they have given a great deal of business to their present legal adviser. The case with Messrs. Sassoon & Co. was finally settled on the 19th October 1885, and on that date I wrote out and Mr. Benjamin signed this paper. It is a written confirmation of our verbal agreement as to my remuneration, and it is signed by Mr. Benjamin. Under the agreement I was to have Tls. 25,000 to cover all expenses up to date. I went to Hongkong in September, and then I had only a verbal agreement. I wrote out the agreement on the 19th October in Mr. Benjamin's presence, read it over to him, and he signed it.

His Lordship—May I ask why it was not reduced to writing before?

Mr. Wainewright—Pressure of business, I suppose. I am quite sure there was no occasion as between Benjamin and myself, to reduce the agreement to writing at all, and I do not know why I did reduce it to writing finally. I had not the Act of 1881 in my mind at the time. I never looked at it.

The agreement was put in and read. It was signed by Benjamin David Benjamin and dated 19th October 1885, and "hereby agreed and certified" that Mr. Wainewright was to receive Tls 25,000 for his own use and benefit, from all monies received as compensations for the "frauds," said to have been perpetrated on him (Benjamin.)

Mr. Wainewright—Mr. Benjamin never at any time subsequent to this intimated to me in any way whatever that he was dissatisfied with the arrangement. He never questioned it, or said a single word of complaint against it.

His Lordship—That is with regard to the agreement?

Mr. Wainewright—Yes, the payment to me of the Tls 25,000. I may mention that my disbursements in connection with the Hongkong expedition and subsequent proceedings amounted to Tls. 878. The Tls. 45,000 that Messrs. Sassoon were to pay in cash were paid to me in bank notes—the whole amount of it in notes—direct, and not through Mr. Benjamin; I do not think Mr. Benjamin ever saw the notes in bulk. He may have seen a few of them afterwards. I think Captain Law's agreement is in Court. You will on the back of it find a receipt by Capt. Law. I paid him the money the day the receipt bears date—Tls. 17,000 on the 19th October, 1885, and he signed the receipt in my presence. Subsequently, on the same day, the 19th October, I paid to Mr. Benjamin Tls. 100 in cash which he asked me for. At that time Mr. Benjamin was very much pressed for money, and threatened with proceedings by Mr. R. A. Gubbay on a promissory note that Mr. Gubbay held. The promissory note was for Tls. 5,112.87, and it was dated 24th June 1884. Here is the note which I put in because it is marked cancelled. The word cancelled is in my handwriting. Mr. Benjamin was actually sued at the time on this note, and I settled with Mr. Gubbay, with Mr. Benjamin's concurrence. I settled the action by paying Mr. Gubbay Tls. 2,606, and Mr. Benjamin gave a further promissory note for Tls. 2,900, which has never been paid. But, however, that is immaterial. I paid the money on the 21st October, Tls. 2,606. On the 27th October I gave Mr. Benjamin $50. On the 3rd November I gave him Tls. 700, which he said he wanted for some share speculations. On the 4th November I gave him Tls. 100, and on the 16th I gave him Tls. 900. I only want to prove enough to exhaust the Tls. 45,000, and I think that is more than enough.

His Lordship—There is something to Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

Mr. Wainewright—On the 20th October there was a payment to Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. for Tls. 100, and on the 20th November, after I had exhausted the Tls. 45,000, at Mr. Benjamin's urgent request, and on his "promise of repayment" I paid on his account to Mr. Taylor in Water Works shares the sum of Tls. 2,378.57.

His Lordship—Did you take any admission from him of your payment of this?

Mr. Wainewright—No, I did not, but I can prove the payment. Mr. Taylor can prove that he received the money. I do not think it is necessary for me to go through all these accounts, and I state generally that there is a balance now due to me from Mr. Benjamin of Tls. 6,804.65, and there are several other items I have not put in. The reason the amount varies from the paper in your Lordship's hand is because I made a mistake in saying that I paid Tls. 500 to Mr. Wilkinson. It should have been Tls. 300 instead of Tls. 500, and I also find—my attention was drawn to it yesterday—that on one solitary occasion Mr. Benjamin did pay me something back—a sum of Tls 321.47 I got from Mr. Taylor on Benjamin's account. That would make about Tls. 500 to come off what I said Benjamin owes me.

Mr. Wilkinson—Then there is another Tls. 200—the question of 1st Feb. and 30th Jan.?

Mr. Wainewright—I am not so sure about that. If the Tls. 200 as charged on the 1st Feb. is the same Tls. 200 as charged on the 30th January, then the balance due is reduced Tls. 200 more. But I have a book here, which begins in the year 1873, an account book in which I put down all disbursements for clients, money that I expect to be paid back again, fees and so on, and I see that I have got in this book, under date, 30th Jan., Tls. 200 to Mrs. Benjamin, and another Tls. 200 on the 1st February; and I do not think myself it is a matter in which I should make a mistake. My impression is that Mrs. Benjamin was pressed very much, and I paid Tls 200 through Mr. Wilkinson and then I paid another Tls. 200 to her.

Mr. Wilkinson—I think you are under a wrong impression. I sent you a receipt on the 1st Feb. for the Tls. 200, and on the same date I got the information from her as to what money she had received from you, and there was no mention of Tls. 200.

Mr. Wainewright—I don't know, but there are two hundreds in my book.

His Worship—How was the payment made to Mr. Gubbay?

Mr. Wainewright—Tls. 2,500 in notes, and I gave him a Compradore order for Tls. 106. Ch. in the accounts means cheque and c/o means compradore order. I made all the payments in this way, and they were all entered at the time in this book.

His Lordship—And they were all paid by Benjamin's desire?

Mr. Wainewright—Not exactly by his desire; he entreated, implored me to pay them. I may as well explain how I came to make those payments. I looked upon all those payments in the nature of advances to Benjamin, who was down, and I looked for the repayment of all of them, in the event of Benjamin picking up and ever becoming able to pay me. He had been fortunate and made money, and some of the advances were made thinking he would be fortunate again. There was no kind of contract between us that I was to pay anything on his own account out of the Tls. 25,000. Every payment I made to him was purely voluntarily. He used to talk to me and say "You won't let me starve," and I would say "I'll always give you sufficient to buy your rice," and that was the only kind of contract there was between us respecting the money I advanced him. After his failure, when his speculations came to a standstill, he still was a profitable client of mine indirectly, because I was receiving money from his mortgagees, the Agra Bank especially, and therefore I could not refuse to give him a helping hand, and the larger payments I made in the hope that he would be enabled to make more money, as he had been a very successful speculator in his time. I do not think there is anything else I have to add except that Mr. Benjamin's memory was an extremely accurate one; he had a very good mind indeed for figures and could remember details with remarkable exactness. That is all I have to say, I think I may add, however, that I have received from the Agra Bank over Tls. 3,800, and most of it was after 1883.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson:—Then both Mr. Benjamin and Messrs. Sassoons' have been your clients?

Yes. From Mr. Benjamin I held a retainer. From Messrs. Sassoon I had not a retainer.

Therefore you were bound to take up the case for Mr. Benjamin?

Yes, he had a prior claim upon my services.

Did you consider you were entitled to additional remuneration by reason of the case being against people who, though not giving you any retainer, were clients of yours?

It was one of the elements in fixing my fee or remuneration that I was going to lose a good client. *I do not know that I was entitled to anything*, but it was one of the considerations that entered into my mind when naming Tls. 25,000.

You were absent in Hongkong, I believe, about seventeen days?

Yes, about that time.

Did you expect to be away long when you left Shanghai?

It was quite uncertain. I expected I might be away longer than I really was. I did not know what I was going to do exactly when I got there beyond making a demand. I had to act according to circumstances.

Did you contemplate the possibility of following up your demand by legal proceedings?

Yes.

In Hongkong or in Shanghai?

I thought it was quite possible that legal proceedings would be taken in Hongkong.

I think you state that your disbursements and journey to Hongkong cost, with other subsequent proceedings, Tls. 878.

Yes.

Who advanced the money for those expenses?

I drew on my own banking account as far as I recollect.

Did you ever receive a letter of which this is a copy? (Witness handed a letter).

I dare say I have seen it, but I do not recollect it. I had credit with the bank and they advanced what I wanted. I had overdrawn my account, I think.

Mr. Wilkinson read the letter just referred to as follows:

Shanghai, 10th Sept., 1885.

To the Manager,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Dear Sir,—I hereby guarantee that the credit for Tls. 2,000 which you have opened today for Mr. R. E. Wainewright is to be first charge on any money he receives for me during his visit to Hongkong, and is to be at once repaid you by me to the extent it may be availed of on receipt of such money.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
B. D. BENJAMIN.

Mr. Wainewright—I recollect that Mr. Inverarity wanted him to write a letter of that kind, and he wrote it in consequence.

Was that money repaid to the Chartered Bank?

Yes.

Who repaid it?

I did. To make up the Tls. 878, there was $215.12 for services connected with this matter by Stokes & Co., and which I have not charged him separately, that is about Tls. 159. My expenses I find in this book put down lumped together at $550 (Tls. 407), and I paid him Tls. 300. These are the disbursements. It was understood that the Tls. 25,000 was for my own personal use and benefit, and the lawyer I employed in Hongkong should have been charged in addition, but I did not put it into the accounts.

And you repaid the Chartered Bank out of your own money?

Yes.

According to the terms of the letter the money had to be at once repaid by Benjamin?

Mr. Benjamin never paid anything on that guarantee.

Did the Chartered Bank pay you anything for your services in the matter?

They made me a present.

How much?

Tls. 4,500.

Was that what you received—Tls. 29,500, less your disbursements?

Yes. I had no sort of an understanding with the Bank about it, and I was agreeably surprised to find that they had placed the present to my credit.

When was that?

It was after the treaty of peace was signed on the 19th of October. Under the arrangement made, the Chartered Bank got a number of shares released on favourable terms.

Mr. WILKINSON—What was the actual sum of money paid over by Sassoon's?

In cash to Benjamin Tls. 45,000.

And what was the actual sum paid by Sassoon's on Benjamin's account?

I cannot tell you exactly. The agreement said they were to pay certain monies, but whether they have paid them or not, I do not know.

Supposing they have been paid, what was the amount they paid, and became liable to pay in cash?

They became liable to pay in cash Tls. 75,000. They guaranteed the Bank something.

That is, they paid Tls. 45,000 in cash to Benjamin and became liable to pay Tls. 75,000 on his account?

That is about right, but Benjamin benefited in a third way. The Hongkong Bank's claim came down to Tls 165,000, whereas a short time before they had written, saying his debit balance was Tls. 210,000. I do not care about putting all the agreement in.

I understand that neither you nor I wish to bring in any unnecessary matter.

Yes; but His Lordship can look at the agreement.

His Lordship read the agreement, but no remarks thereon were made.

Mr. Wainewright—I understood the Hongkong Bank was induced to reduce their claim by a cash payment in settlement of an account. They had a great debit balance against Benjamin, more than their securities would cover, and Sassoon's guaranteed a certain amount to them, and Mr. Sassoon being a Director of the Bank, perhaps the Bank was lenient to them. I do not think, in fact I am pretty sure, that Sassoon's were not prepared for the case to go into Court. They would much rather it did not and they settled it.

Mr. Wilkinson—They had some claims with the banks—Oriental and Chartered?

I do not remember; but there was a great deal about opium, and I do not think they wanted the case to go into Court. I think they thought it worth their while making more entries in their books to keep it out of Court.

But all Benjamin got was a reduction of his account at the banks?

The banks agreed.

And the amount paid by Sassoon was Tls. 120,000?

Yes—Tls. 75,000 and Tls. 45,000. These were the actual sums they became liable to pay by at once putting their hand into their pockets, but there was the arrangement they had to make with the banks.

Can you give me a rough estimate, in case your bill of costs was taxed, what it would come to?

I cannot just now. I could do it with a great deal of trouble. It would be difficult for me to do it, because there are a great number of attendances and appointments I never entered at all in connection with this matter. Benjamin and others came to me daily for a long time, and I had a clerk in his office for months copying documents. I do not suppose it would be anything like Tls. 25,000, but I would not do it again for less; I know that.

Don't you think you would do it for Tls. 20,000?

No, I would not; but practically I did not get more than Tls. 20,000, because he now owes me more than Tls. 4,000.

You say that prior to this Benjamin was indebted to you in the sum of about Tls. 4,000.

Yes.

During what time was that accumulating?

It had been accumulating since about the end of July 1883.

Did you on the 21st August, 1883, receive a cheque from Benjamin for Tls. 680 in payment of balance of your account to 30th June, and on the same day a cheque for Tls. 300?

Very likely I did, but I cannot say just now, I will look it up.

And a cheque on the 5th Sept for Tls. 700?

I cannot say. I'll look it up and see. I made up my accounts for costs, and it did not occur to me that I had received anything in advance.

Do I understand the Tls. 4,000 was quite independent of this?

Not entirely. I find some of the items are entered. I looked upon it as immaterial, and I only went into it to get a rough idea as to the amount he did owe me for costs.

Do you think your taxed bill of costs in this transaction would exceed Tls. 10,000?

I think very likely that it would not.

And it might be even less than that?

Not very much.

His Lordship—When you include all disbursements, and you were away 17 days?

Mr. Wainewright—I presume he intends to include it all, but I cannot speak with any precision about it.

Mr. Wilkinson—Was it afterwards you actually received the Tls. 45,000 that the agreement for the Tls. 25,000 was signed?

I think it was before I got it.

But it was the same day?

Yes, it was the same day. It took them a long time to find the notes. They had to collect them, and it was no easy matter to get Tls. 45,000 of them together.

Were any cheques or compradore orders signed before?

None. I was afraid to pay the money into the bank fearing some of Mr. Benjamin's creditors might take it. To the best of my recollection it was paid rather late in the afternoon and I took charge of it.

And for the same reason, (Mr. Benjamin's creditors) I suppose the Tls. 45,000 were paid to you direct and not to Mr. Benjamin?

Perhaps so. But I was largely responsible. I had given a guarantee for Tls. 17,000 of it to another man.

Between May 1877 and August 1883 you received Tls. 4,000 on account of fees from Benjamin?

Yes.

And, during that time you did a great deal of business for Mr. Benjamin?

Yes.

And you looked upon him as a good client?

Yes.

Don't you think the large proportion—the difference between Tls. 4,000 for six years work and Tls. 25,000 for six months work is rather great?

It was quite different work. There is no comparison. It does not stand on the same footing. I run risks, make journeys, and involve myself in an unknown amount of trouble and work in pressing a claim of Tls. 200,000. I do not think Tls. 25,000 is at all out of the way for the salvage on such an amount. It was not ordinary work, and I would not do it again for the same amount of money. I had almost to carry a revolver in Hongkong. Captain Law had one, fearing he would be carried off.

And had you one also?

No.

His Lordship—Then it was only Captain Law's revolver you feared?

Mr. Wainewright—It was a risky business, Tls. 25,000.

(To be continued.)

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1888, at 3.30 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [548

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1888, at 3.30 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		$	$
1	Inland Lots No. 1,146	Peak Road above the Albany	...	120	293	95 47 100	26,112	120	5,120
2	„ 1,147	Peak Road above the Albany	120	162	193	145	25,172	116	4,975

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. „ half hour.
4 to 8 „ „ quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS,

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

UP:—Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. First-class, 30 Cents; Second-class (intended for Soldiers, Sailors and Policemen only), 20 Cents; Third-class (intended for Chinese only), 10 Cents.

DOWN:—TICKETS at HALF the above Rates.

Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the First-class Compartment.

Tickets for 30 trips up and 30 trips down, First-class, at $12.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at $2.50; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets for Servants in the other classes may be obtained at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [539

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO,"

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 4th proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [547

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [531

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE "PEIHO TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY" are now prepared to Lighten Ships and Steamers at the "TAKU BAR." Five Mex: Cents per picul will be charged for dead weight, measurement Cargo in proportion.

The Undersigned will also contract for the towage of sailing vessels, from Sea to Tientsin, thence to Sea, and all work will be done under his personal supervision.

JAMES WATTS,
Manager,
"P. T. & L. Co."

Taku, May 28th, 1888. [538

NOTICE.

PUNJOM & SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undermentioned Fully Paid up Share Certificates were destroyed by Fire at Foochow on the 5th January, 1888.

Script	Shares	Holder
75/78,	40	Hon. C. P. Chater, 2757-2796.
„ 1263,	50	Jeronymo Miguel dos Remedios, 25776-25800 (25), 26281-26295 (15), 28191-28195 (5), 35129-35133 (5).
„ 1265,	30	Ruttunjee Curseljee Vania, 28971-29000.
„ 1267,	15	Demetrio d'Araujo e Silva, 25526-25540.
„ 1482,	50	Francis Henry Cave-Thomas, 25651-25675 (25), 19251-19275 (25).
„ 1646,	10	Alexander William Vans Gibb, 32265-32274.
	195 Shares.	

And should the same not be produced before the 22nd June, 1888, Duplicate Certificates will be issued in name of the above parties, and no transaction taking place under the aforesaid Original Certificates will be recognized by this Company.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888. [522

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London *via* Marseilles.

This improved service will *abolish all Transhipments*, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine.

The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved *second-saloon* accommodation and attendance.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned has this day resumed Charge.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [536

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO .... $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND .... $240,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. |

MANAGER,—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... $1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL
$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
9.00 „ 8 „ Pints.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [463

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

AN extensive property on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for Offices or Dwelling Houses; Six small Dwelling Houses, attached to a Chinese Hong; and a piece of spare ground suitable for building purposes.

There are two separate entrances to the property, one opening on the Harbour close to the Steamboat Co.'s Wharf.

For full particulars, apply to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [366

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY.
BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.
MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES.
SCALES, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.
PIANOS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
SODA WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines.
VELOCIPEDE HORSES.
EMPIRE LUBRICATORS.
ICE MAKING MACHINES.
BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888. [11

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [611

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1887. [603

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1887. [631

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE MIIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [105

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [604

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY

of

MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,

CORDIALS,

JUJUBES, and

TABLETS.

MAWSON & SWAN'S

NEW PATENT WATER FILTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

FRANCE AND HUNGARY.

LONDON, May 29th.

The French are indignant at M. Tisza's utterances, and the French Ambassador has been instructed to speak to Count Kalnoky on the subject.

ADMIRAL HORNBY IN THE CITY.

Admiral Hornby at a crowded meeting held in the City, stated that not one fourth of the minimum of the cruisers were required to protect the mercantile marine.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong.*)

MONSIEUR CONSTANS.

PARIS, May 18th.

Monsieur Constans, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, has arrived at Marseilles by the M. M. steamship *Natal.*

May 21st.

M. Constans has paid a visit to the Minister and the Under-Secretary of State for the Marine and the Colonies.

May 23rd.

M. Constans visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Senate has voted exemption from military service for Seminarians, Professors and Schoolmasters, who are to serve in the army only one year.

OPPOSITION TO BOULANGER.

May 24th.

Messieurs Clémenceau, Ranc and Joffrin have organised a League in opposition to the Boulangist party.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SAIGON, May 20th.

Communication has been re-established with Batthmbang, but is interrupted between this station and Bangkok.

May 25th.

Communication with Bangkok *viâ* Saigon has been re-established.

May 26th.

The Turkish line to Pera has been re-established.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN editorial on a subject of considerable interest, and a number of other items have unavoidably been 'crowded out' of this issue.

THE Macao *Independente* reports the escape of a gang of desperate robbers from a Chinese house near Paço d'Arcos Street, on the night of the 25th inst. A body of police, from information received, surrounded the house where a pirate chief was said to reside; a few minutes afterwards a door opened and a volley of revolver shots was fired from within on the police. In the *mêlée* which ensued, the pirates managed to escape, two policemen and a lukong being wounded in the affray.

HERE is the latest method of dealing with one of the greatest annoyances of life in the Far East:—To remove mosquitoes from a room, mix four ounces of oil of cloves, two ounces of oil of peppermint, three ounces of oil of lavender, eight ounces of capsicum, eight ounces of camphor, half a pint of spirits of turpentine and half a pound of insect powder. Catch the mosquitoes and give them half a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes. As soon as they begin to show signs of paralysis hit them tenderly with a paving hammer. They can then be removed from the room without danger.

A COOLIE of the vagabond stamp was to-day charged by Dr. Cantlie with trespassing in the basement floor of his house, in the early hours of this morning, with the intent of committing a felony. Complainant said soon after midnight he was wakened up by a lot of talking, shouting, and barking of dogs. His "boy" then informed him that the chair coolies had found a man stowed away in the basement. The prisoner in the dock was the individual, and as he did not give any satisfactory account of himself the police were sent for and he was given in charge as a thief. On being searched no weapons were found on his person and nothing more deadly than a pawn ticket. It was not raining at the time and prisoner had no business there. Defendant said, on being interrogated by one of the house servants, that he had come to see the everlasting "friend." Prisoner not being able to give any satisfactory account of his proceedings further than he had gone there to get out of the rain, Mr. Sercombe Smith ordered him into retirement for three weeks.

A FIRE, says the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, destroyed a great portion of the city of Tuyen-quan on the 11th inst.; the whole Chinese street was consumed, and the total loss is calculated at $20,000.

WE learn that Dr. W. Wykeham Myers has left Taiwanfoo with his Chinese medical students for Shanghai, where the latter will pass their final examination. The Doctor will then proceed to Tientsin to interview His Excellency Li Hung-chang.

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* reports progress in the work of subduing the Black Flags. At the instigation of M. Pavie, ten rebel chiefs accompanied him to Hanoi, where they have been well received and attended to. It is hoped that by pacific means the whole Black Flag fraternity will soon be reduced to submission.

THE following appointments appear in the Peking *Gazette* of the 9th inst.:—Chou Fu, lately Customs Taotai at Tientsin, has been promoted to be Chief Justice of Chihli, and Wang Chih-ch'un, who was Taotai in Hainan in 1884 and was previously Grain Intendant at Canton, has received the appointment of Chief Justice of Chekiang. Hsiao Yao and T'ao Mo are gazetted Lieutenant Governors of Kiangsi and Shensi respectively. Fang Kung chao, one of the Chief Secretaries in the Tsung-li Yamên, is appointed Taotai at Ichang, and the intendancy of the K'ai Kuei Ch'en Hsü circuit in Honan has been conferred upon Yin Pao.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, a copy of "The Statesman's Year-Book" for the current year, being the twenty-fifth annual publication of this most useful work. This new edition contains numerous additions and alterations, which the Editor (Mr. J. Scott Keltie, librarian to the Royal Geographical Society) hopes will be considered improvements, and the statistical and other information have been brought up to the latest available date. The mass of information contained in this volume, set out in a style both interesting and easy of reference, has no parallel in any other similar publication. The "Statesman's Year-Book" is a *vade mecum* for all who are deeply interested in what is going on in the great world around us.

ON the authority of *Truth*, the new Empress of Germany and her eldest son the Crown Prince have not spoken to each other for a period of three weeks, the young man having reproached his mother in anything but filial and princely language on the consequences of her having opened and turned out the room at Charlottenburg Palace in which the Queen Louise died. This room was regarded by the Prince as a sacred place which had been kept for eighty-five years exactly as the heroic Queen had left it. This may be all "wery regular" but still appears much like a storm in a tea-pot and possibly invented by an enterprising foreign correspondent at a loss for something more tangible. Young men of a fire-eating tendency do not generally trouble themselves about the wishes of their great grandmothers.

MICHAEL BURKE, a marine belonging to the American corvette *Juniata* was to-day charged with refusing to pay ricksha hire. No. 300, a ricksha coolie, said at 10 p.m. last night defendant engaged his ricksha and used it for three hours. He got in at East Street and after being run round the town by way of Graham Street and other places was finally landed again in East Street. On his way back soon after midnight defendant had the cab stopped on the Parade Ground and would neither get out nor give any orders but seemed to be taking a nap. Complainant thought Mr. Burke was a little giddy or something of the kind as he was staggering about very much. A request was then made for the expenses—30 cents., but nothing came of it—thought the fare should have been about 45 cents. P.C. 568 gave corroborative evidence, saying between 12 and 1 o'clock in Wing Lok Street he heard defendant calling out for the police; he accused the driver of robbing him of $1. They both made complaints, so the Punjaubee took the pair into custody. Defendant in answer to the magistrate said he paid the coolie at different times, but did not remember how much. He fell asleep and on waking up he found the 'ricksha stopped and a Chinaman with his hand in his, defendant's, pocket—could not say whether it was the driver or not. Mr. Sercombe-Smith ordered the unconscious night bird to pay his little bill and begone.

THE ocean yacht race from Southampton Water to Madeira in which the ketch *Bridesmaid* beat the cutter *Atlantis* by five miles, carries additional interest with it since the publication of the vessels' logs. In this contest for nautical fame and for the substantial stake of £1,000 the two yachts appear to have been highly favoured by the weather, although they both got a touch of strong winds and high seas before sighting the high land of Porto Santo. The *Atlantis*, owned and sailed by Mr. L. M. Ames, shipped several heavy seas, one of which carried away her bow stanchions and swept her decks of all portable furniture. The *Bridesmaid*, which belonging to Mr. E. W. Buller, seems to have suffered more in her sails and spars, carrying away in the strong fair winds which followed her all the way from the channel nearly every one of her square-sail spars. From the moment of leaving the Needles Point the wind was always fair from the north-westward, and the two yachts are reported to have been kept going, with every available stitch of canvas, in grand form right up to Funchal Roads. The vessels lost sight of each other on the falling of night near the Isle of Wight, and did not come again into company till Madeira had been sighted, when the *Atlantis*, at six in the morning, first saw the glinting white canvas of her rival about five miles dead ahead, Madeira being at that time sixteen miles away. The owner of the *Bridesmaid* considers that his yacht won the contest owing to more scientific navigation, and that by running on the great circle and attending to his courses and steering he shortened the distance by one hundred miles.

THE jinricksha monopoly in Haiphong has been secured by a Chinese at the sum of $40,083, for a period of 31 months.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the Company's regular fortnightly steamer *Venetia*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday.

ADMIRAL Hornby has, according to Reuter, been telling a crowded meeting in the City of London that not one fourth of the minimum of the cruisers would be required to protect the British mercantile marine in case of war. We wonder by what extraordinary means this gallant if somewhat fossilised old gentleman has found out such a piece of valuable information! With all due respect to Admiral Hornby we venture to believe that the ability of even the maximum of our cruisers to efficiently protect British commerce during a war with any powerful maritime nation, can only be tested by actual practice. But if the Admiral is right in his view that not one fourth of the minimum number of cruisers would be needed, why did he not protest when millions were expended during the war scare of 1884-5 in chartering merchant steamers to act as cruisers in all parts of the world? Old gentlemen will insist on airing their crotchets after doing justice to a big banquet at the Guildhall or Mansion House, and we can quite understand an old sea-dog of Admiral Hornby's stamp letting himself loose on such an occasion; but why Reuter should take the trouble to wire such nonsense to China is quite incomprehensible.

THE *Independente* is jubilant over the fact that in the Lisbon Parliament the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on being asked what value was to be attached to some news published by the *Jornal das Colonias* with reference to the Governor of Macao and the Portuguese Minister in Peking, replied that the facts alleged were false. The Macao organ of semi-official imbecility takes care not to mention the particular facts or news to which the Minister's attention was called in the Lisbon Cortes, and contents itself with emptying its vials of prostituted indignation on the head of the supposed reporter of such news, whom it calls a despicable worm and a social outcast. The *Vos do Crente* is then accused of aiding in the propagation of these false reports concerning the powers that be in the Holy City. As we happen to know exactly what value there is in the official opinions expressed and statements made in the Lisbon Cortes, we are strongly inclined to believe that if there is anything false, untrue, or deliberately distorted and adulterated in the whole of the proceedings connected with this affair, it is in the denial of Senhor Barros Gomes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CHEUNG A-LUN late a cook on board the P. & O. steamer *Deccan* was this morning charged, on remand, before Mr. Sercombe Smith with taking a number of coolies on board that steamer on the 28th inst. and secreting them in various parts of the ship with the object of collecting their passage money, by false pretences. Mr. Stokes of Messrs. Sharp, Johnston and Stokes, appeared on behalf of the P. and O. Company. The following evidence was taken. Nam A-shing:—I am a farm labourer from the district of Canton. I arrived in Hongkong by the Canton steamer on the morning of the 26th inst. and saw defendant standing on the wharf, immediately on landing. He came up to me and wanted to know who I was and why I came to Hongkong. I told him I was looking for work. He asked me if I would like to go abroad. I said I would. He said if I wanted a passage ticket I was to go along with him and he would secure one. We went to a house and he gave me that piece of paper (produced.) He said it was a ticket for Singapore, and I gave him $4. He said it should have been $7.50. He then took me on board a steamer and locked me up in a latrine. Look See, examined by Mr. Stokes:—I am a barber from Canton and got into Hongkong on 26th inst. I saw defendant on the wharf on the morning of my arrival. He enquired why I came to Hongkong and proposed to take me to foreign parts, to which I consented. He put me into a sampan and took me on board a steamer and locked me in a store room. There were other three men there, and presently he came and said if we would promise to pay him $19.50 out of our wages, on getting work in Singapore, he would guarantee us a passage. We agreed to this, but before the steamer started the police unlocked the door and took us out. Other evidence was given of a similar character. A detective of the Hongkong police also deposed to going on board the *Deccan* on the 26th and arresting the defendant; to finding 18 coolies in latrines and store rooms and to taking off defendant's person a brass key by which he had held his customers in durance. Defendant had no questions to put to any of the witnesses. He said he had once been a cook in the ship but did not hold any license as a passage broker; he denied that the key was found on his person and had never seen it till produced by the policeman; he had no witnesses. Mr. Stokes in addressing the Court said this was one of a class of very numerous cases to which the owners of all steamers plying out of the port were subject to, and which they had the greatest difficulty in stopping. By such nefarious transactions amongst a lot of sharp-witted rogues the steamers lost money and frequently ran the risk of being fined for carrying more passengers than their licenses permitted. Other victims were the dupes themselves who in the event of being found without regulation tickets issued by the Company or their accredited agents seldom or never got their money back; in consequence of which he had instructions to press for a heavy penalty. His Worship informed the defendant there was no doubt he had been acting illegally as a passage broker without a license and as in the opinion of the Court he was guilty of that offence and of others which had been charged against him, the penalty for which was a fine of $400 or 6 months imprisonment, he should fine him $100 or in default 6 months in gaol with hard labour.

A THRILLING incident is stated to have transpired at a funeral in Bungaree (Victoria) the other day. The pall-bearers and other officials were in the act of bearing the remains of the late lamented from the cemetery gates to the grave, and the friends and relatives followed sadly in the wake, allowing their bitter tears to filter through large handkerchiefs, when a one-horned, bony cow with a fiery eye and an elevated tail bore down on the cortège and butted the gentleman who bore the coffin into a condition of rags and incapacity; then she skipped about, frolicked along sideways, trod upon the procession, and wore holes in it with her solitary horn. After which the remainder of the mourners sought comparative security on top of tombstones and in other elevated positions, leaving the dead and wounded on the field of action. The grave-digger subsequently diverted the cow's attention with a spade and the funeral terminated with a prayer.

P.C. GILMOUR this morning summoned a contractor named Chang Atong of 26 Queen's Road East for neglecting his duties by allowing certain heavy stones to roll down the hill side on the 27th inst. to the imminent danger of foot passengers perambulating the public roads. Gilmour said, in the morning of that day he was patrolling Plantation Road when suddenly a large stone came rolling down on to the road and rebounding from point to point came near jumping into the tramway line running to the Peak. The boulder came from some coolies working above, who were cutting and removing earth and the missile complained of had been chiseled from a larger block remaining embedded in the earth. There was a barricade there but the stone went through it. Defendant denied the charge. His foreman, who gave evidence, said there was a good barrier to stop anything from falling and doing damage to people walking underneath. Mr. Sercombe-Smith on finding the charge proved fined defendant $10 or one week.

WITH reference to the sanitary condition of the province of Haiphong, the *Courrier* of the 20th inst. makes the following remarks:—"It was asserted that the Annamite population of the province of Haiphong were being decimated by cholera, but the rumour is incorrect. At the present moment a recrudescence of the native fever is taking place in some villages situated near the swamps; but this fever is far from being fatal, and only attacks people who are worn out by labour or destitution. Our sanitary state is excellent; the first thunderstorms which occurred lately will have dispelled all the unwholesome gases which may have accumulated among us. M. de Pincé, Resident of Haiphong, and Dr. Pellereau, have been visiting the native villages and found great improvements in their sanitary conditions. At Haiphong the general health is excellent, and all danger of cholera has been removed this year. We may rest assured that as soon as the swamps are drained—which will not be before long—cholera will entirely disappear from among us."

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(*Before Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Puisne Judge.*)

UNG KIT MING *v.* WONG TAI.

The judgments of their Lordships in this appeal were read this afternoon. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon), was for the appellants; respondent was not present, and was unrepresented.

The judgment of the Acting Chief Justice was as follows:—

The appellant was convicted of larceny of 2 prices of timber of the value of $120, on the 18th March, and was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment with hard labor. The appellant with others had been employed in removing a quantity of timber from the foreshore at the Kowloon side, and admittedly one at least of the two pieces of wood alleged to be stolen had been transferred to the appellant's boat. At the Police Court solicitors appeared for both prosecutor and prisoner, and the main question seemed to be whether the wood had been taken by mistake, or whether it was taken with felonious intent. There was a conflict of testimony as appears from the case stated of the Magistrate, and also from the depositions attached to the case. This larceny is an indictable offence, and one which, although the magistrate had power to deal with, nevertheless he need not have dealt with it, as he could have returned it for trial before a jury. The property alleged to be stolen was large, and the evidence was very conflicting. The appellant's counsel informed the Court that the magistrate was asked to commit the case for trial if he proposed to do anything but discharge the prisoner, and that the magistrate refused. The prisoner could have claimed a jury of right as in England. If that is so the magistrate doubtless had some sufficient reason which is not apparent in the case, or made known to us, for there is no one appears to support the conviction. The complainant who was made respondent is away from the colony, and the Attorney General did not appear on behalf of the Crown. We have been urged to quash this conviction, (1) on the merits and (2) on ground of law, inasmuch as the magistrate has acted upon illegal evidence. On the merits and not having seen the witnesses and heard them examined I am not prepared to express dissent from the learned magistrate's finding, viz., that there was a felonious taking, but I should have been prepared to return the case to him with an opinion that if he dealt with the case further it should be by committal for trial before a jury. If the complainant had not left the Colony, and if it would be of any practical value, I cannot help thinking that such would be the proper course, but I fear it is no use now. We are therefore, under the circumstances, bound to look at the conviction as if it had been one within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Magistrate's Court, and we must therefore look to the objection in point of law to see if it is well founded. At the argument the point was given up about whether the appellant was only a receiver, and it was admitted that it was either larceny or mistake, but the point that was taken, viz: that the Magistrate had taken into consideration as a ground of decision the fact that the Inspector had stated that there had been numerous similar complaints, seems to me to be fatal to the case, and the conviction cannot be sustained, having regard to the decision of the Crown Court in Regina *v.* Gibson 18 B.D.—whatever may be the merits. Appeal allowed.

Mr. Justice Leach—I concur in thinking that this appeal ought also to succeed. In summarizing the grounds of the conviction, the Magistrate has shown that he was influenced by evidence not stated on the depositions (whether stated on oath or not does not appear) but which was not relevant to the case before him, and therefore improperly taken cognizance of. As far as I can judge, after a careful re-perusal of the depositions since the arguments, the evidence of appropriation by the defendant of the wood in question, *i.e.* of the *animus furandi*, was extremely slender, and if the Magistrate did form an opinion that Ko Fun, who gave evidence of the appropriation, was a reliable witness, it is difficult to understand why, in view of the conflict of testimony, he did not commit the case for trial to the Supreme Court before a jury, and thus relieve himself of the responsibility; and why, though requested more than once to do so, he declined, as was stated by counsel for the appellant, whose statement there can be no doubt was made in perfect good faith, and on the instructions of the solicitor who defended the appellant before the magistrate, and who was present in Court when the appeal was heard. In reference to both appeals I desire to add that it would have been better if the case stated for the opinion of the court had been framed in a more scientific manner. The law reports teem with precedents of cases stated on appeal from Magistrates, from the general and Quarter Sessions, and other courts, on questions of law, from which it would be easy to adapt a case for appeal to this Court. As it is, in the present appeals, the cases stated are diffuse and it is difficult to gather the exact facts on which the Magistrate has based his decisions. I cannot understand why in one instance there should have been a delay of five months, and in the other of two months, in stating these cases, unless it was owing to the difficulty which the Magistrate created for himself in not (as it would appear) following some precedent. Appeal cases ought to be promptly stated with as little delay as possible, that no injustice may accrue to the party aggrieved by the Magistrate's decision, or alteration occur in the position of the parties affected by the decision, owing either to death, departure from the colony, or other circumstances.

On the application of Mr. Francis the appellant was allowed costs.

TAM CHUN *v.* J. J. SPOONER.

Their Lordships also delivered judgment in this case.

Mr. Justice Russell said—This matter comes before the Court by way of appeal from the decision of one of the Magistrates in the form of a case stated in compliance with Ord. 4 of 1858. Besides setting out a case the Magistrate also transmitted his notes of evidence. Ord. 4 of 1888 is founded upon Imperial Act 20 and 21 Vic. 43, which provides for having questions of law decided by referring to the Superior Courts. The usual sort of appeal is to the general quarter sessions where facts are gone into; and having no quarter sessions here the legislature thought it right to give the Supreme Court authority to determine questions of fact as well as law on cases stated by the Magistrate. Hence Sec. 7 of Ord. 4 of 1858 states that 'the Supreme Court shall hear and determine every question of *law* or *fact* arising upon a case so set down, and shall according to the circumstances thereof amend' &c., I point out this duty which is cast upon the Court, because it is a somewhat invidious task to review and especially to differ from the finding of another Court on questions of fact when the Appellate Court has not had the advantage of seeing the witnesses and noting their bearing. The appellant in this matter was charged under the Opium Ordinance 1 of 1884 for having prepared opium in his possession without a valid certificate on the 31st December last year, and he was convicted of the offence and fined $1,000—or 6 months' in default. The fine was paid pending an appeal. The difficulty in the case was the question of possession, and the Opium Ordinance defines opium to be in the possession of any person "if he knowingly has it in actual possession custody or control by himself or by any other person." The evidence therefore to establish the possession of uncertificated opium should be as complete as to establish the receipt of stolen goods. Now it appears from the case and the depositions that an Excise Officer accompanied by a constable went to a room at 34 Bonham Strand and searched it and found about 15 taels prepared opium in a tin. The tin was concealed under a bed in which two men were lying smoking (opium ?) Two others were on another bed, and the appellant was also in the room. One witness makes out that there were 6 people in the room, but whether 5 or 6 it is immaterial. Having regard to all that took place it was for the Magistrate to say whether or not he was satisfied that the opium found was within the custody or control of the appellant. That duty was thrown upon him and him alone, to be determined by lawful evidence. Having regard to the evidence of occupancy and ownership of the room given by the Respondent and by the others, I should doubt whether the appellant had more than a limited user of the room; and having regard to the portable nature of the box of opium, which from the size and evidence could have been easily put up a Chinaman's sleeve, I should have inferred in the absence of other information that it belonged to one of the smokers on the bed. However the appellant was a suspected one. He had been convicted before of dealing in illicit opium. If that fact was brought out in evidence it would certainly prejudice this case against him. This is a case which can only be dealt with by the Magistrate. I asked the Attorney General, who appeared to sustain the conviction, if he could contend that a Magistrate could be guided by evidence different from that which a jury should act upon, and if the Magistrate had acted upon illegal evidence whether there was a difference between that case and the Queen and Gibson. He frankly admitted that he could not; and he admitted the difficulty in dealing with the decision in Reg. *v.* Gibson, 18 Q.B.D. 537. It is there laid down by the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, without a dissentient, 'that in a criminal trial if any evidence not legally admissible against the prisoner is left to the jury and they find him guilty, the conviction is bad; and this notwithstanding that there was other evidence before them properly admitted and sufficient to warrant a conviction.' It was argued in the present case that the Magistrate had allowed himself to be governed by the evidence of previous convictions. In one portion referred to I think the Attorney General's contention was correct, viz.; that it was only to rebut the theory advanced by the appellant's counsel that the opium was planted on him. Such evidence would doubtless be relevant to upset such a theory—but it could not be relevant as shewing (1) the possession, (2) the *scienter*. 34 and 35 Vic., c. 112, sec. 19 enacts that where proceedings are taken against any person for having received goods knowing them to be stolen, or for having in his possession stolen property, evidence may be given that other stolen property had been found in his possession within the previous 12 months, and such evidence may be taken into consideration on the question of guilty knowledge in proceedings under consideration. But that is not law here, and does not affect that question of whether there was possession. I think there can be no question on the point that the Magistrate could not take into consideration evidence of previous convictions unless for the purpose of punishment. If it was relied upon or taken into consideration in any way for the conviction, then the conviction is vitiated. In support of the presumption that the appellant was knowingly in possession of the tin of 15 taels of prepared opium' (see case stated) the Magistrate sets out the proceedings against him of the 18th November, 9th December, and 15th January. This case was a case where the Magistrate had to act as a jury. On the merits, although I might not have quite agreed, yet, as he had the advantage of seeing the witnesses, I should not have been prepared to disturb his finding. On the question of evidence, however, I think the appeal must be allowed.

Mr. Justice Leach—I entirely concur with the Acting Chief Justice that this appeal should succeed on the ground that the Magistrate allowed evidence to be given which was inadmissible as bearing on the merits of the case, and which it is manifest, from the way in which the case before us is stated, influenced him in coming to a determination adverse to the appellant. It also appears to me, making every allowance for the advantage the Magistrate derived from seeing and hearing the witnesses, that there was not sufficient evidence of possession of the opium by the appellant within the meaning of Ordinance, of 1884 to warrant a conviction—and that the appeal ought to succeed on this ground as well.

Mr. Francis applied for costs.

Acting Chief Justice:—What costs?

Mr. Francis:—The costs of the respondent.

Acting Chief Justice:—What respondent?

Mr. Francis:—The party who instituted the prosecution, through the police.

Acting Chief Justice:—He has not been served, or anything.

Mr. Francis said that the Crown had been served.

Acting Chief Justice:—But the Crown did not choose to appear. You client has got off—that should satisfied him. The respondent has gone away—if he had been here I should have recommended the case to go before a jury. As it is you had better simply give the matter up.

THE BENJAMIN CASE AGAIN.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.

At Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, Shanghai, on Wednesday, May 23rd, before Mr. R. A. Mowat, Acting Chief Justice, Luna Benjamin, widow of the late B. D. Benjamin, sued Mr. R. E. Wainewright, solicitor, for the sum of taels 2,331.40, money owed to plaintiff by her late husband, it being alleged that defendant was responsible for payment of the same. Mr. H. S. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Wainewright conducting his own case. The following report of the first day's proceedings is from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

Counsel for the plaintiff said that before going into the case, which was a trial of issues between Luna Benjamin and Robert Ernest Wainewright, and in which, by a garnishee order, Luna Benjamin was directed to be plaintiff, and Robert Ernest Wainewright defendant, he might mention that he had been waited upon by a deputation from a number of persons who had subscribed for the aid of his client, who represented that it would injure her very much if the case was heard in open Court. He might also say that the plaintiff personally had no desire except to have the issues tried in open court, and it was a matter of utter indifference to her whether it was heard in open court or Chambers. If it was unavoidable to have the case heard in open court, and if at any time during its hearing it was decided to hear it in Chambers his client would offer no objection. He might further say that the deputation had nothing whatever to do with the defendant, but were a number of these subscribers for Mrs. Benjamin, and her own friends.

Mr. Wainewright—I strongly object to have it heard in Chambers.

The hearing of the case was then proceeded with.

Mr. Wilkinson in opening the case said the following were the issues directed to be prepared and tried under the garnishee order. Mrs. Benjamin had obtained a judgment against her husband, Benjamin David Benjamin, and she also obtained a garnishee order against the present defendant to show cause why he should not pay over to her the amount in which her husband was indebted to her, alleging that the defendant was indebted to her husband. The amount which she stated was owed by her late husband to her was Tls. 2,331.40 and the issues now to be tried were, first—

Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was on the 28th day of December 1887 indebted to Benjamin David Benjamin.

On that issue the plaintiff alleged the affirmative and the defendant the negative. The second issue was—

Whether the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was on the 28th day of December 1887 accountable to Benjamin David Benjamin for monies received by the said Robert Ernest Wainewright as solicitor from the said Benjamin David Benjamin on account of fees and disbursements or otherwise.

On that issue the plaintiff also alleged the affirmative and the defendant the negative, but he (counsel) understood from what had since transpired that the defendant admitted the affirmative on that issue.

Mr. Wainewright said that what he admitted with reference to that issue, was that he had received a sum of money on account of Mr. Benjamin and that he was accountable to him for a portion, and only a portion of it. He admitted that he received this sum of money on the 19th October 1885, but he did not admit the issue. The fact which he would show was that he received the sum of Tls. 45,000, and Tls. 25,000 of that was his own under an arrangement with Mr. Benjamin. The balance of Tls. 20,000 he admitted that he was bound to account to Mr. Benjamin for. There never had been a statement of account, but Mr. Benjamin knew very well how the money was spent, and it had been accounted for to him over and over again as a matter of fact; he (defendant) had handed a statement of account, showing how the money was dealt with, to the legal adviser of Mrs. Benjamin, but long before that Mr. Benjamin was well aware how the money was spent.

Mr. Wilkinson—Since these proceedings.

Mr. Wainewright—Because I never was asked for it before.

Mr. Wilkinson—I wrote a letter to you about it.

Mr. Wainewright—I do not remember it. You may have written it but I do not remember it.

Mr. Wilkinson read the remaining issues which were:—

3.—Whether the sum of Tls. 45,000 or thereabouts received by the said Robert Ernest Wainewright in or about the month of October, 1885, was received by him for the use of the said Benjamin David Benjamin, and whether on the 28th day of December, 1887, a balance remained due to the said Benjamin David Benjamin in respect of such sum so received. The said Luna Benjamin maintaining the affirmative, and the said Robert Ernest Wainewright the negative thereof respectively.

4.—If the said Robert Ernest Wainewright was indebted to the said Benjamin David Benjamin on the 28th day of December, 1887, in what sum was he so indebted.

Counsel for the plaintiff said Mr. Wainewright admitted receiving Tls. 45,000 and that the onus of proof of the rest rested on the defendant.

Mr. Wainewright said he did not admit that the onus of proof rested upon him. Mrs. Benjamin alleged that he owed her husband money and it was for her to prove it. But as he (defendant) had a perfectly straightforward case, he did not mind how it was presented. He then proceeded, for the information and convenience of the Court, to give a brief history of the transactions out of which the payment to him of Tls. 45,000 arose, but as Mr. Wainewright's evidence in the witness box was practically a repetition of his statement it is not necessary to give the latter fully here. He commenced by detailing his connection with the late Mr. Benjamin, of the reverses which the latter met with towards the end of his career and of the transactions in

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1941.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

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HONGKONG BRANCH.

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CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
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SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
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T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1888. [8

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

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4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ °/o per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1887. [9

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [25

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 4th June, 1888, at 2.30 P.M.,
at the late
STEAM LAUNDRY WORKS,
Bowrington.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)

1 PATENT McALPINE WASHING MACHINE.
2 PATENT ROTARY STEAM WASHING MACHINE.
1 PATENT 108" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.
1 PATENT 54" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.
1 PATENT MANGLE.
1 STARCHING MACHINE.
1 SQUEEZING MACHINE.
1 BLUE RINSER and 2 IRONING STOVES.
1 CORNISH BOILER.
1 DOUBLE CYLINDER HORIZONTAL ENGINE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [515

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th of June proximo there will be sold at LAC STREET, HANOI, TONKIN, (in front of the Pagoda), by Public Auction Sale, FIFTY-FIVE HORSES of ARABIAN BREED.

H. L. VERLEYE,
Consul for France.

Consulat de France,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [528

To be Let.

TO LET,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSE No. 1, "BALL'S COURT," Bonham Road.
SHOPS and ROOMS in Nos. 6, 11, 12, 13 & 14, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," Queen's Road.
HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pokfulum Road.

Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1888. [546

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS Suit of OFFICES in the ICE HOUSE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1888. [332

TO BE LET.

A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE in Richmond Terrace,—containing 6 Comfortable Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms and convenient Out Offices.

A New Story has just been added to the Servants' Quarters.

Apply to
MR. JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1888. [131

TO LET.

HOUSE AT THE PEAK.

FIVE ROOMS, GRASS TENNIS COURT. Furnished or Unfurnished.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

C. H. GRACE.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1888. [527

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [12

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.,
Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [368

Consignees.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PARTHIA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [16

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF NEW YORK."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [1

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS.

BY BROADWOOD, COLLARD, BECHSTEIN, CHAPPEL, CRAMER, HAAKE, &c.

FROM $275

PIANOS FOR HIRE, PIANOS TUNED.

INSTRUMENTS BY THE RECOGNISED BEST MAKERS ONLY, KEPT IN STOCK.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1888. [29

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

DOG COLLARS. Leather Dog Leaders.
Rug Straps. Riding Whips.
Patent Book-Files. Spike Files.
Office Ink Stands. Stamp Dampers.
Ever Ready Stamping Pads.
Fine quality Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.
Very fine collection of New Chromos in English Frames.
Academy Pictures Copies.
Sacred Statuary, consisting, of Sacred Hearts, Cribs, St. Augustine, St. Francis, Lady of Lourdes, &c.
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Quantity of New French Books.
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Large quantity New Summer Reading.
Tin Oil Colour Boxes.
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W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1888. [100

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works of WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN, "*BERLIN*."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1888. [27

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HAVE RECEIVED

AND ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING AND SUMMER DRESSES,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

Also,

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,

THE "SAILOR HAT" FOR LADIES, IN ALL KINDS OF STRAW & COLOUR.

ROSE & CO.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1888. [40

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE RECEIVED A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF

MANILA CIGARS.

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS:—

FLOR DE LA ISABELLA:—	
REGIOS	in boxes of 25
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LONDRES	" 50
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LA MONTANEBA:—	
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COMPANIA GENERAL:—	
3a. HABANO	" 100
NUEVO HABANO	in boxes of 100 and 250
2a. CORTADO	in boxes of 100
1a. HABANO	" 100
LARGOS ESPECIALES	" 100

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

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NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
" Drab Felt Hats.
Black, Brown Drab and Grey. Hard Felt Hats.
Terai and other Soft Felts.
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.
Silk Umbrellas from $5 each, over 100 to choose from.
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.
Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings.
Trouserings in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain.
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Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.
Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.
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Dancing Pumps, all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [9

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer

"TAICHIOW,"

Captain J. Newton, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1888. [515

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Rickard, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 2nd proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [533

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and taking through Cargo to QUEENSLAND PORTS, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 9th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1888. [541

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"DEUTEROS,"

Captain Iwersen, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [534

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

THE Steamship

"DAFILA,"

Captain C. Nielsen, will be despatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [535

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, AND LONDON; ALSO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VERONA," Captain M. de Horne, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888. [3

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco $200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1888. [2

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PORT ADELAIDE,"

2,751 Tons Register, West, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, *via* KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S. S. "PARTHIA" on the 21st June and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 12th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria...(Mex.)$160.00
To San Francisco 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States 200.00
To Liverpool 300.00
To London 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st May.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1888. [36

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 5th June, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1888. [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco $200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months 350.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1888. [1